

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3964. 號一十月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

日六十月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manilla, C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 8,000,000 Sterling.  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 2,000,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENCY:—14, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman:—E. R. BELLIS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman:—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.

J. F. CORDR, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Shanghai, R. W. CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, say \$3.75 per paid-up share of \$125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

A MAN'S character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. These remarks apply to the case in which Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unawares, but of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him—and he consents—to pay the sum of \$1000, the amount of legal expenses; he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, a notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs Tsang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the geany, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads defiance and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs Tsang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs Tsang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgive him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing, they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs Tsang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 19, 1876. mcl9

## NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, it is likely that he will submit himself to be killed.

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th moon last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs Tsang Chun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnapers. And finally, he recorded the same in the Tsun Wan Yat Po. (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs Tsang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$400, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, all articles, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs Tsang and Woo condescended to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese men, how could they, Messrs Tsang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So

that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs Tsang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put to an end. This is sufficient to show that Messrs Tsang and Shun are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited. (He is the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and rallery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (the descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (lit. under the axe). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.

Hongkong, 10th Feb., 1876. mcl9

\* This has reference to Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Bull story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

## NOTICE.

ANY CLAIMS against the British Ship "SEA HARRY PARKER" must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of MONDAY, the 13th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl2

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mcl24

## ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.

FROM this date all Messages for Europe will be forwarded at the following rates:—

\$4 For the First Word.  
\$2 For each Extra Word.  
Registration free, if by letter. If by wire, \$2 only would be charged.

GEO. HOLMES.

2, Peddar's Hill, Hongkong, March 6, 1876. mcl3

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 20th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 20, 1876. ap1

## In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. Y. SHAN to sign my name per procuration.

A. MacG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. O. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 20th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at the Cosmopolitan Docks, Kowloon,—

Four Worthington Pumps.

Boiler.

Donkey Pump.

Exhaust Pipes.

Station do.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

A Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf for the Docks at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl20

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

#### LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 21st March, 1876, at Noon, on the Premises,—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Section B of Inland Lot No. 584, and known as "Overbeck Court," situated in the rear of No. 9 Police Station, Cause Road, with the Six Messuages or Tenements standing thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, \$9.72.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl21

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 561.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKFULUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bhind, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses.

Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$233.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTED,

Trustees of A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,

23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$12 per case (1 dozen.)

Pints, \$18 " " (2 " )

6 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bottled WHISKY.

\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 20, 1875.

## For Sale.

### CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co. will offer, on and after TUESDAY Next, the 18th Instant, the remainder of their Winter Stock at Greatly Reduced

Prices, consisting of:—

Winter Costumes and Polonaises.

Ladies' Jackets and Mantillas.

Fancy Dress materials of all kinds.

Wool Plaid and Flannels.

Silks and Poplins.

Wool Shawls and Cloaks.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats

and Bonnets.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Lace and Linen Sets.

Scarves and Sashes.

Boys' Suits.

Children's Dresses.

&c., &c., &c.

## VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain PUNHARD, will be despatched for the above

Ports on SUNDAY, the 12th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl2

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"BRISBANE,"

Captain BALFOUR, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 14th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl4

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "CROCUS,"

Capt. JOY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcl5

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN,"

Captain COWELL, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl8

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATON APOAR,"

Capt. McAVISH, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY Next, the 18th Instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl8

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will  
leave Hongkong for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th  
March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1876. mcl5



STEAMERS FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"COMBATANT," Captain E. M. GILSON, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at  
Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the  
Office until 2 p.m. on the 15th Idem.  
For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods ship-  
ped by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 3, 1876. mcl6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "RELIC" will be des-  
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on SATURDAY, the 1st April,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. apl

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

## Is "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and  
BACON in prime condition. Smoked  
SALMON.  
Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR  
in Barrels and Tins.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

## TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

## FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to  
suit purchasers. LARGES, Handpicked,  
Double-seamed at \$8 per Ton. SMALL,  
at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to  
T. G. GLOVER,  
No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.  
This Association will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for  
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually, in  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Cable in Matshead, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the nett amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents,  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company in  
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at  
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against  
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or  
Bonus, are requested to present same for  
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise  
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,  
F. D. SASSOON,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are  
prepared to grant Insurances at cur-  
rent rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

## With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.  
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the  
occupation of Messrs KAY & Co.

The House No. 36, Wellington Street,  
lately in the occupation of Messrs BOSS  
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 81,  
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of  
Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguilar  
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F.  
DEGENAER.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

## With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,  
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, Alexandra Terrace,  
Furnished.

Apply to  
M. STOUT.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## TO LET.

FIRST Class STORAGE, GODOWNS,  
on the Praya.

Apply to  
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.  
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.  
House No. 8, Pedder's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## Intimations.

HOTEL DES COLONIES,  
SHANGHAI.

LES Propriétaires de l'Hotel des Colonies  
ont l'honneur d'informer M. M. les  
Voyageurs qu'ils viennent d'annexer à  
leur restaurant, dont le haut renom est  
est bien connu, une nouvelle maison,  
y attenante, qui leur permet d'offrir des  
Chambres Splendides réunissant tout le  
confortable, délectable, Chambres pour  
familles, Salles de Bain, &c., &c.  
Voyages à la disposition de M. M. les  
Voyageurs. La Salle de Billard et la  
Basse sont complètement séparées de l'Hotel  
ce qui est une sécurité pour le bien être  
des visiteurs.

Les soins les plus minutieux apportés  
dans tous les services sont une garantie  
pour M. M. les Voyageurs dont le patron-  
age est sollicité.

A. SOISSON & Co.,  
Propriétaires.  
Shanghai, le 10 Février, 1876. mcl5

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Pennang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-  
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE  
"SHANGHAI COURIER AND  
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE  
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA  
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION  
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE  
ADVANTAGE TO  
ADVERTISERS  
IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
MR CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,  
F. PEIL,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE  
(Germany.)

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW —  
Complete Set of Vol. I.  
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)  
Vol. II.  
One Dollar will be given for each of the  
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-  
lots from Reef Island, from this date.  
Outward bound Vessels can secure  
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to  
the Undersigned at Praya Central, No. 29.  
The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 3 at the  
main-mast.

H. F. STUART.  
Hongkong, April 3, 1875. ap5

## NOW READY.

CHUNG SHUI, or, THE RUINER OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. KIRK. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. KIRK. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1875.

## Intimations.

PRICE \$6.  
THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEDO, HONKONG AND MACAO.  
FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.  
8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.  
by  
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and  
CHAS. KING.

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DENNY, PH.D.  
LONDON: N. TURNER & Co.  
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important Sites and MONU-  
MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.  
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
ments are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
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chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

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various steam companies' lines. It also  
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means of reference to the reader.

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&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,  
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## HONG LISTS.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the



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## LEA &amp; PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. In consequence of Spurious Imitations of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted A New Label, bearing their Signature, thus—

*Lea & Perrins*

which will be placed on every bottle of Worcestershire Sauce, after this date, and without which none is genuine.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

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Patterns Free.

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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Walter" and the "Grisham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bonabay, and at the Office of the English in Newpapers, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany invoices and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

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19th 76 1w 52t 19th 77

Unparalleled Success of...

Goodall's World-Renowned

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chop, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. Nott, Hongkong.

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The best, cheapest and most agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious puddings without eggs. Pastry without Butter, &c. beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

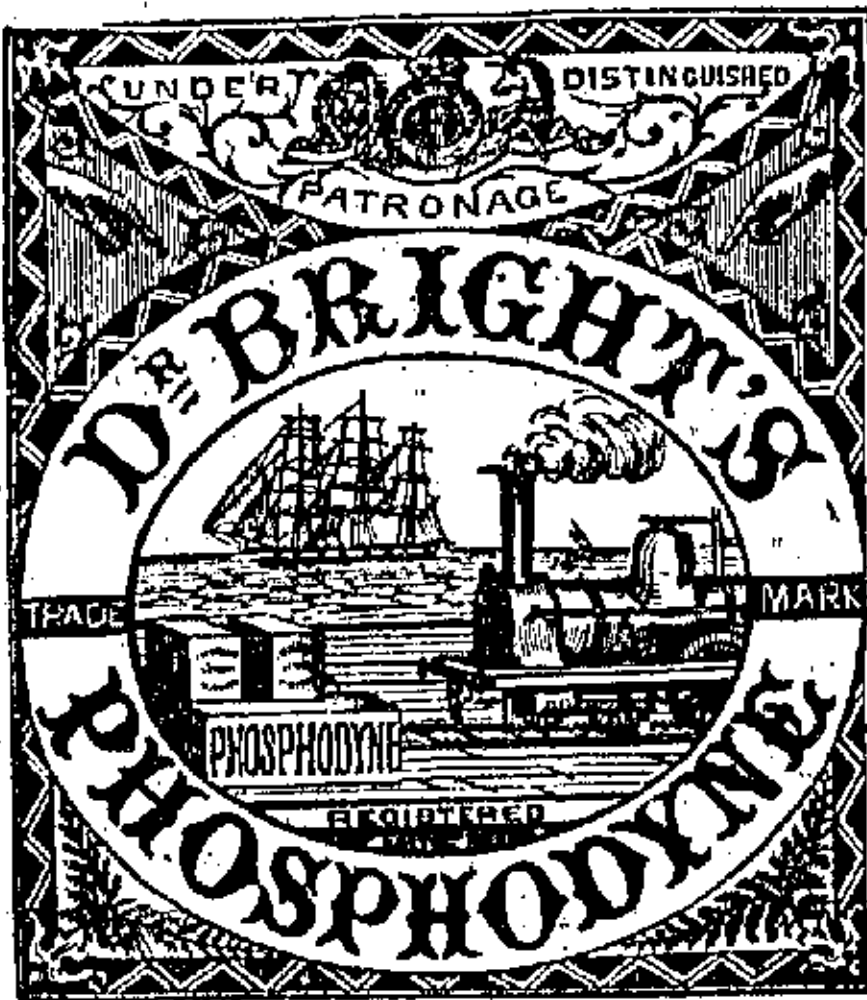
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Leeds, England.

19th 76 1w 52t 19th 77

## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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OXYGEN IS LIFE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy Phosphodyne (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imports new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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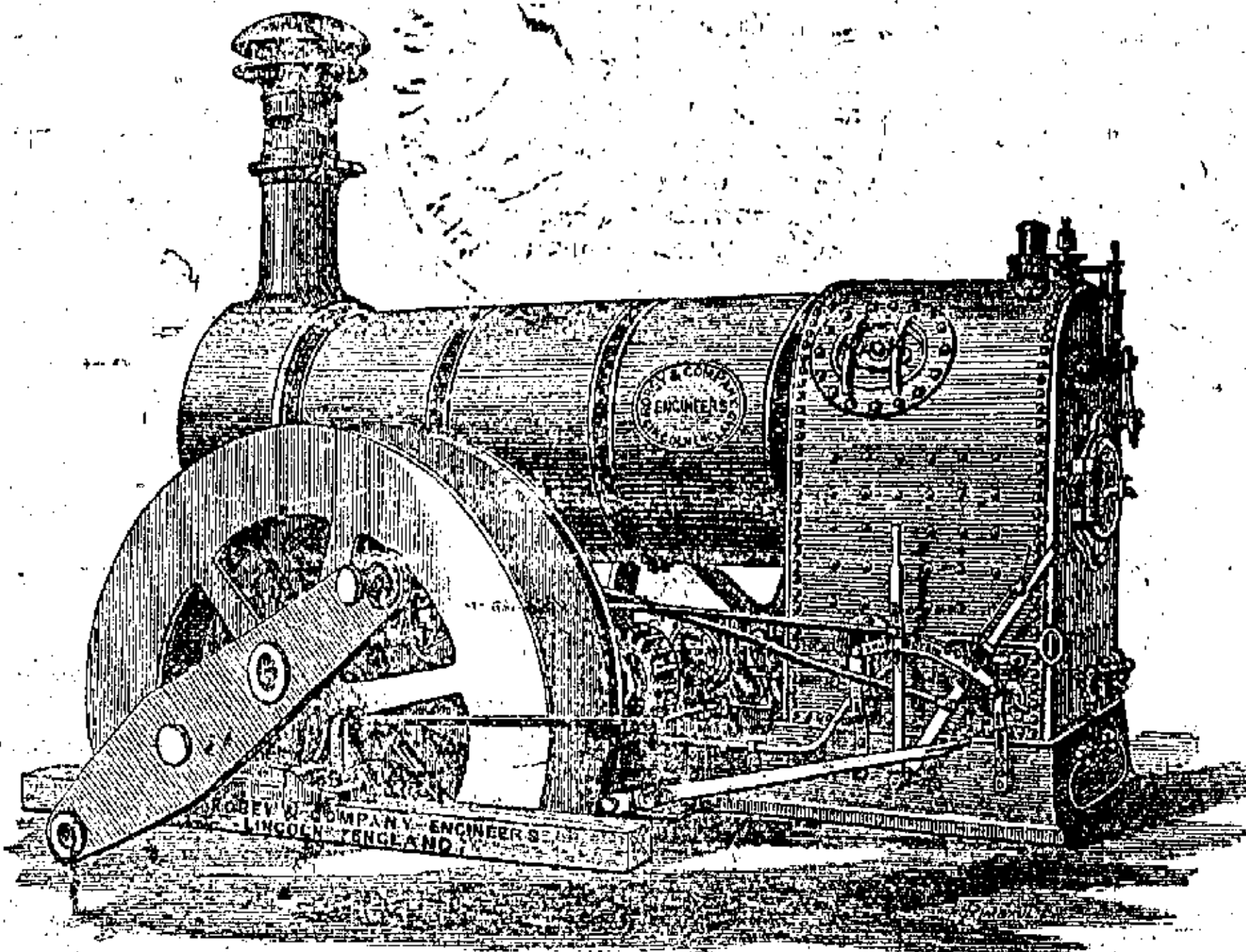
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## Intimations.

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Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—

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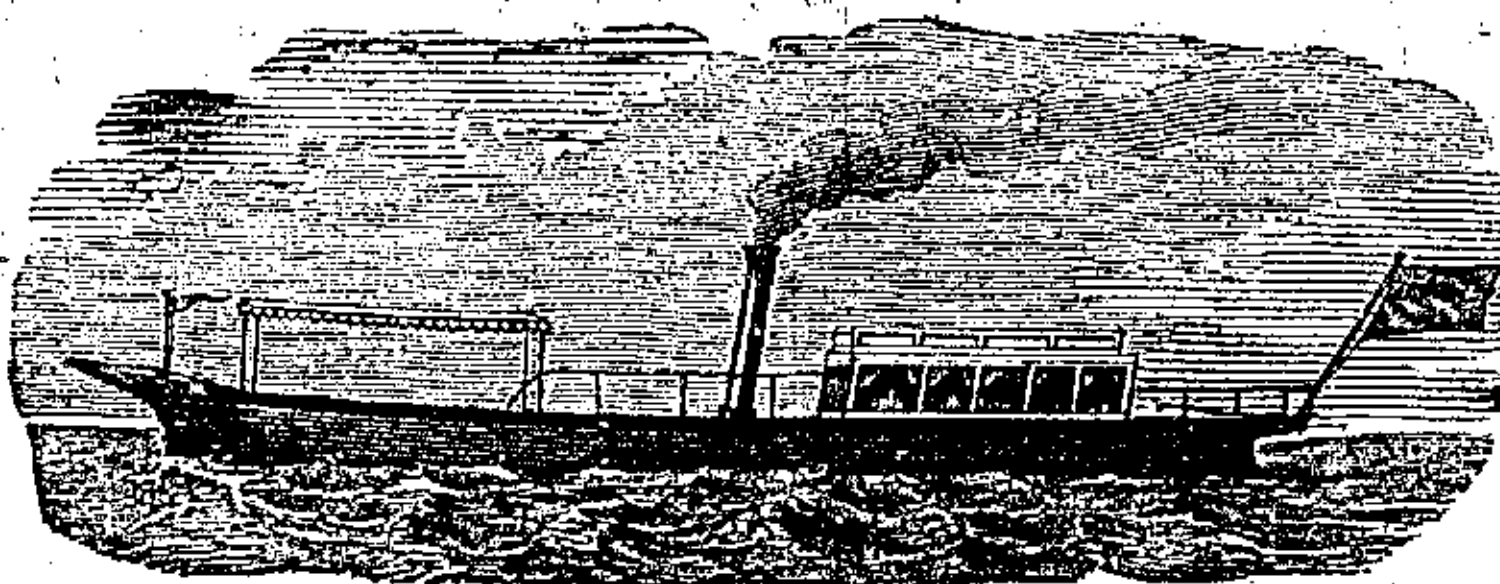
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the advantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL, TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour, Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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(LATE YARROW & BEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1w 26t 4sep76

## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWAL, L.A.H., a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, SHAH.

Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

Two Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oil-mart's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

19th 76 1f 26t 19th 76

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Horning-sham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of,

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,

London.

28th 76 1f 26t 28th 76

FREDERIC ALGAR,

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Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of

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## KEATING'S

## COUGH LOZENGES.

THE best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm.

These LOZENGES contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF YEARS' STANDING.

Caincross, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

SIR,—Having been troubled with Asthma for several years, I could find no relief from any medicine whatever, until I was induced, about two years ago, to try a box of your valuable Lozenges, and found such relief from them that I am determined for the future never to be without a box of them in the house, and will do all in my power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of any advantage, you are quite at liberty to make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir,

your most obliged servant,

W. J. TRIGG.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

## KEATING'S

## Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

7au76 1w 38t 7ap76

The Best Investment of the Day

for a Small Outlay.

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Engineers.

28c, Forester Street, Hexton,

London, England.

11th 76 1w 18t 11th 76

## Intimations.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES AT

Pancreatic Emulsion

AND

Pancreatine.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

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Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the World.

29may76

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Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

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White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Bouquet, Teyrol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

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a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

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and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers

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Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

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Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physician of London stated



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenear* having arrived, Consignees are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, and stored by the Undersigned at their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. *Glenear*.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Calcutta Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo from Penang and Singapore is being landed and will be delivered from the Wharf or Godown.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl6

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Venice* from Calcutta, are hereby informed that owing to the delay in taking delivery, all Cargo now on board will be landed by the Undersigned at their Godowns at East Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl6

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arcturion* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl5

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Patroclus*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 8th March, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 16th March, 1876, will be subject to rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876. mcl6

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *HOOGLY*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrates*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from Friday, the 10th Instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 16th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876. mcl6

## FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Quang* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned, into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 p.m. To-day.

All ammunition is being put into boats and will be landed at the Government Depot at Consignees' risk and expense, unless taken immediate delivery of.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents S. S. *Quang*.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876. mcl7

## FOR SALE.

## ON SALE.

## THE

## CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological, and General Literary Reference,

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price 4s.

Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton, "CHINA MAIL" Office.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at the "CHINA MAIL" Office.

## Intimations.

## COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MATHESON, or LEONG Ah Yon, Kwonghing, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1876. mcl1

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship

"DIOMED" will be despatched on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl8

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 13th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Queen's Road,

An Invoice of FRUIT TREES, &c.

Just Landed ex S. S. "Great Republic," from San Francisco.

Comprising:

Peach, Apple, Apricot, Walnut,

Quince, Almond, Fig, Plum, Cherry,

Pear, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry,

Plants, Grape Vines, Roses, Lilac, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall

of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876. mcl8

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW,

VOL. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,

\$6.50.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folk-lore of China.

Pao-ze: The Olopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty

Years of Foreign Intercourse with

China.

One Page from Choo Foo-te's

The Expedition of the Mongols Against

Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.

Phallic Worship.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—

Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.

Publications of the Hongkong Corre-

sponding Committee of the Reli-

gious Society.

Hongkong School-book Committee.

Chinese Wills.

Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.

History of the Maritime Provinces.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 10, *Maagregor*, British steamer,

1413, H. Grainger, Saigon Mar. 6, Rice,

GILMAN & Co.

Mar. 10, *Wm. Phillips*, Amer. schooner,

503, Holey, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Coal—

CAPTAIN.

March 10, *Aiden Basse*, Amer. barque,

842, Noyes, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 13,

Coal.

March 10, *Memento*, British barque, 464,

Ruward, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Jan. 20, Coal.

—CAPTAIN.

March 11, *Navorth Castle*, Brit. barque,

354, Linklater, Keelung Mar. 6, Coal—

WILLES & Co.

March 11, *Gunga*, French steamer, 787,

Garreau, Manila Mar. 8, General.—REM-

EDIOS & Co.

March 11, *Ningpo*, British steamer, 671,

Rayner, Shanghai Mar. 4, Swatow 11,

General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Mar. 11, *Kwangtung*, British steamer,

491, S. Ashton, Foochow Mar. 6, Amoy 9,

Swatow 10, General.—D. LAPELLE & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 11, *Genoa*, for Saigon.

11, *Rajah*, for Swatow.

11, *Memolet*, for Yokohama.

11, *Houghy*, for Shanghai.

11, *Amoy*, for Bangkok.

11, *August Friedrich*, for Matsuo.

11, *Norden*, for Saigon.

11, *Zemeralda*, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Venice*, for Saigon.

*Isle of the South*, for Manila.

*Victory*, for Bangkok.

*Yeto*, for Swatow.

*Ania*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Wm. Phillips*, Mrs. Holey and chil-

dren.

Per *Maagregor*, 16 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, 60 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, Mr. and Mrs. Fye, Miss

Goode, Miss Johnston, and Mr. Haden, 4

European deck and 68 Chinese.

Per *Gunga*, 6 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per *Genoa*, for Singapore,

Mr. James Brandet, and 600 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, 3 cabin.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Amer. coh. *Wm. Phillips* reports:

light winds, calm and fine weather until

nearing Hongkong.

The British steamer *Ningpo* reports:

Shanghai to Swatow light E. breeze and

thick weather; Swatow to Hongkong fresh

N. breeze and fine weather.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Maagregor* reports:

fine weather and fresh S.E. to N.E. winds

throughout. Passed fore and aft rig-

steamer, night of 9th, bound to S.W.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports:

Foochow to Amoy experienced strong N.E.

winds, cloudy weather and drizzling rain;

Amoy to Swatow light N.E. winds and

cloudy; Swatow to port strong N.E. E.

winds and clear. In Foochow: 14 M.S.

Midg. In Amoy: *Lapwing*, *Ariadne*, *Feihoo*

and *Formosa*. In Swatow: *Adria*, *Abbotford*

and *Swatow* left Swatow afternoon of 10th.

Passed a steamer bound N. 3 p.m. of 11th.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest

London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, *Annie Braginton*, from New York

to Shanghai.

Jan. 6, *Ottosara*, from Cardiff to Hong-

kong.

Jan. 6, *Lycka-Till*, from Cardiff to Hong-

kong.

Jan. 10, *Echo*, from London to Hongkong.

Jan. 10, *Nearhus* (str.), from Liverpool to

Cardiff and Hongkong.

Jan. 11, *Tidan*, from Penarth to Hong-

kong.

Jan. 13, *Antipodes*, from Cardiff to Hong-

kong.

Jan. 17, *Alex. McNeil*, from Cardiff to

Hongkong.

Jan. 17, *Onward*, from Liverpool to Hong-

kong.

Jan. 19, *Sophie*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Jan. 20, *Forward Ho*, from London to

Yokohama, &c.

Jan. 22, *Flintshire* (str.), from London to

Penang, &c.

Jan. 24, *Victoria* (str.), from Liverpool to

Manila.

Jan. 26, *Nestor* (str.), from Liverpool to

Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Oriental. Candia.

Galley of Lorne. Sumatra.

Sailing Vessels.

Undine. Kaitow.

Paul Marie. South.

Evelyn. At Liverpool.

Agamemnon (str.) Orates (str.)

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For MANILA.—

Per *INLES OF THE SOUTH*, at 8 a.m.

To-morrow, the 12th Inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per *PADO*, at 3.30 p.m. on Monday,

the 18th Inst.

For AMOY.—

Per *GUNGA*, at 4.30 p.m. on Monday,

the 18th Inst.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-

TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-

EN, ROCKHAMPTON, KEPPEL



HONGKONG, March 11, 1876.  
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Residence,  
Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M.	61°
Do. 1 P.M.	62°
Do. Maximum	62°
Do. Minimum, over night	58°
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.184



## Portfolio.

## DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble  
Would break like a bubble,  
And into the waters of Lethe depart,  
Did not we rehearse it,  
And tenderly nurse it,  
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There's many a sorrow  
Would vanish to-morrow,  
Were we not willing to furnish the wings;  
So sadly brooding,  
And quietly weeping,  
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming  
Of looks that are beaming,  
Whether one's wealth or whether one's poor:  
Eyes bright as a berry,  
Cheeks red as a cherry,  
The gown and the curse and the heartache can cure.

Resolved to be merry,  
All worry to ferry,  
Across the famed waters and bid us forget,  
And no longer fearful,  
But happy and cheerful,  
We feel life has much that's worth living for yet.

—Tinsley's Maazine.

PAINTING is the intermediate something between a thought and a thing.

This also we humbly and earnestly beg, that human things may not be such as are divine; neither that from the unlocking of the gates of sense and the kindling of a greater natural light, anything of incredulity or intellectual night may arise in our minds to wards divine mysteries. But rather that, by our mind thoroughly purged and cleansed from fancy and vanities, and yet subject and perfectly given up to the divine oracles, there may be given unto faith the things that are faith's.—Lord Bacon.

Don't complain of the selfishness of the world. Deserve friends, and you will get them. It is a mistake to expect to receive welcome, hospitality, words of cheer, and help over rugged and difficult passes in life, in return for cold selfishness, which cares for nothing for the world but self. Cultivate consideration for the feelings of other people, if you would never have your own injured.

A SYMBIAN convert to Christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not the master say that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered Hyatt, "but if the ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell that ass."

In a reflective, aged man, to find at the bottom of an old chest—where it had lain for fifty years—a record which he had written of himself when he was young, simply and vividly describing his whole heart and pursuits and reciting verbatim many passages of the language which he sincerely uttered, would be not read it with more wonder than almost every other writing could at his age inspire? He would lose the assurance of his identity under the impression of this immense dissimilarity. It would seem as if it must be the tale of the juvenile days of some ancestor, with whom he had no connection but that of name.—Foster.

It is the fashion now to pull down the idols of the past and set up new and hitherto comparatively unknown ones in their place; to rehabilitate the degraded and to reverse the decisions and decrees of history. Speculation and criticism seek out dark spots and drag new heroes into light, while they who stand in the light of fame are scrutinized so closely that they seem but common things after all. If we go on at this rate much further we shall not have a villain left, nor a beauty, nor a hero. Helen was an old hag, past sixty, at the beginning of the Trojan war. Judas is already on his feet. Nero is absolved from his murders. Henry VIII. has become a noble, freehearted spirit, and, as for his wives, the new verdict is, "Served them right." William Tell has vanished into the darkness of myths. Eugene Aram is a dramatic sentimentalist who couldn't help himself. No one but maniacs in their fits of madness are now guilty of murder. Even Byron's perfect purity has been called in question. Almost no villain is left except Quas, and let us grapple with him with hooks of steel. Let no man try to take Cain from us. What would life be worth without him? Alas, we are getting weak in our faith.—Story's Conversations in a Studio.

## ROMAN BATHS.

In reference to the customs of the Romans we can write more definitely and fully. Because they neither wore linen nor used stockings, frequent bathtings were necessary for cleanliness and health, and especially because they were a stirring and active people. But in the far past they had no other bath than the river Tiber. After water was brought into Rome by means of aqueducts, and was collected in reservoirs, and thence distributed throughout the city, numerous private and public baths were erected. Under Augustus these structures began to assume an air of grandeur and were called *Thermae*, hot baths. Many of them erected by emperors were of great magnificence. About eight hundred were erected in different parts of the city, and embraced the several varieties of cold, hot, and sweating baths in different rooms, adjoining to which were rooms for undressing and for perfuming. The Romans began with hot water and ended with cold, or by bathing a kind of scupper made of gold, or brass, and sometimes of silver and gold, was used to rub off the effete matter. Coarse or cran towels were also used. So popular did these public resorts become that they were used as places of reading and literary recitations. As the body needed rest after the bath and exercise, the people were accustomed to recline on couches at meat, a practice which explains the leaning of John at the supper on the breast of Jesus, next to whom he reclined. The rich usually had both hot and cold baths in their houses. Rome of the baths erected by Diocletian were immense structures, one of which it is said had capacity for the accommodation of eight hundred persons. Raphael is thought to have taken the idea for his splendid decorations of the Vatican from the more magnificent *Thermae* of old Rome.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ME PUNISH, MY DEAR SIR,—I was a little disappointed at not receiving an invitation to join in the meetings of the Social Science Congress.

I don't exactly see how they go on without me.

I hope it wasn't the intentions of the Scientists to exclude me from their deliberations.

Let it pass. I do not repine. Let us remember Homer. Twenty cities claim Homer dead, thro' which the living Mr. Homer couldn't have got to be a sandwich and a glass of bitter beer, or words to that effect.

But perhaps it was an oversight. Certainly I have been hospitably asked to join the country. Hospitality has been poured all over me. At Liverpool I was nine miles long; over the docks, which are nine miles long; and I don't remember a single instance since my arrival in London of my getting into a cab without a Briton coming and purringly shutting the door for me, and then extending his open hand to shake me, in the most friendly manner possible. Does he not, by this simple yet touching gesture, welcome me to England? Doesn't he? Oh yes—I guess he doesn't. And it's quite right among two great countries which speak the same language, except as regards H's. And I've been allowed to walk round all the streets. Even at Buckingham Palace, I told a guard I wanted to walk round there, and he said I could walk round there. I ascertained subsequently that he referred to the side walk inside of the Palace—but I couldn't doubt his hospitality.

I prepared an Essay on Animals to read before the Social Science meeting. It is a subject I may truthfully say I have successfully wrestled with. I tackled it when only nineteen years old. At that tender age I wrote a paper for the Institution titled, "Is Cats to be Trusted?" Of the merits of that Essay I need not mention, but I may be excused for mentioning that the Institution passed a resolution that "whether we look upon the length of this Essay, or the manner in which it is written, we feel that we will not express any opinion of it, and we hope it will be read in other towns."

Of course the Essay I wrote for the Social Science Society is a more finished production than the one on Cats, which was written when my mind was crooked, and afore I had mastered a graceful and elegant style of composition. I could not even punctuate my sentences proper at that time, and I observe with pain, on looking over this effort of my youth, that its beauty is in one or two instances marred by grammatical errors. This was unexcusable, and I'm surprised I did it. A writer who can't write in a grammatical manner better shut up shop.

You shall hear this Essay on Animals. Some day when you have four hours to spare, I'll read it to you. I think you'll enjoy it. Or, what will be much better, if I may suggest—omit all pictures in next week's *Punch*, and do not let your contributors write anything whatever (let them have a holiday); they can go to the British Museum and publish my Essay there. It will fill all your columns full, and create comment. Does this proposition strike you? Is it a go?

In case I had read the Essay to the Social Scientists, I had intended it should be a plain attraction. I had intended it should finish the proceedings. I think it would have finished them. I understand animals better than any other class of human creatures. I have a very animal mind, and I've been identified with 'em doorn my entire professional career as a showman, more especially bears, wolves, leopards and serpents.

The leopard is as lively a animal as I ever came into contact with. It is too he cannot change his spots, but you can change 'em for him with a paintbrush, as I once did in the case of a leopard who wasn't naturally spotted in an attractive manner. In a natural spot I used to stir him up in his cage with a protracted pole, and for the purpose of making him yell and look up in a leopardish manner, I used to casually whack him over the head. This would make the children inside the booth scream with fright, which would make fathers of families outside the booth very anxious to come in—because there is a large class of parents who have an uncontrollable passion for taking their children to places where they will stand a chance of being frightened to death.

One day I whacked this leopard more than usual, which elicited a remonstrance from a tall gentleman in spectacles, who said, "My good man, do not beat the poor caged animal. Rather fondle him."

"I'll fondle him with a club," I answered, hitting him another whack.

"I prithy desist," said the gentleman; "stand aside, and see the effect of kindness. I understand the idiosyncrasies of these creatures better than you do."

With that he went up to the cage, and thrusting his face in between the iron bars, he said, soothingly, "Come hither, pretty creature."

The pretty creature came hither rather speedily, and seized the gentleman by the whiskers, which he tore off about, snuff to stuff a small cushion with.

He said, "You vagabond, I'll have you indicted for exhibiting dangerous and immoral animals."

I replied, "Gentle Sir, there isn't a animal here that hasn't a beautiful moral, but you mustn't fondle 'em. You mustn't meddle with their idiosyncrasies."

men, we will now show you the Bear's fondness for his master. I ought and laid down. I thought I observed a peculiar expression into his eyes, as he pulled clumsily to wards me, but I didn't dream of the scene which followed. He laid down, and put his paw on my breast. Affection of the bear for his master," I repeated. "You see the Monarch of the Western Wilds in a subjugated state. Fierce as these animals naturally are, we now see that they have hearts, and can love. This bear, the largest in the world, and measuring seventeen feet round the body, loves me as a mother her own child!" But what was my horror when the grizzly and infamous Bear thrust his paw under me, and riz with me to his feet. Then I clasped me in a close embrace he waltzed up and down the platform in a frightful manner, I yell with fear and anguish. To make matters worse, a low scurrilous young man in the audience hollered out:

"Playfulness of the Bear! Quick music!"

I just asped with my life. The Bear met with a violent death the next day, by being in the way when a heavily loaded gun was fired off by one of my men.

But you should hear my Essay which I wrote for the Social Science Meeting. It would have had a moving effect on them, I feel that I must now conclude.

I have read Earl Bright's speech at Leeds, and I hope we shall now hear from John Derby. I trust that not only they, but Wm. E. Stanley and Lord Gladstone will cling inflexibly to these great fundamental principles, which they understand far better than I do, and I will add that I do not understand anything about any of them whatever in the least—and let us all be happy, and live within our means, even if we have to hoize the money to do it with.

Very respectfully yours,

ARTHUR WARD.

## HOW MESSAGES ARE SENT BY THE OCEAN CABLE.

He (the ocean telegraph operator) taps the "key" as in a land telegraph, only it is a double key. It has two levers and knobs instead of one. The alphabet used is substantially the same as the Morse alphabet, that is, the different letters are represented by a combination of dashes and dots. For instance, suppose you want to write the word "boy." It would read like this: — — — — — B is one dash, and three dots, O three dashes, and Y one dash, one dot, and three dashes. Now, in the land telegraph the dashes and the dots would appear on the strip of paper at the other end of the line, which is unwound from a cylinder, and perforated by a pin at the end of a bar of armature. If the operator taps the strip of paper, and read the message by the "click" of the armature as it is pulled down and let go by the electric magnet.

The cable operator has neither of these advantages. There is no paper to perforate, no "click" of the armature, no message to "click." The message is read by means of a moving flash of light upon a polished scale produced by the deflection of a very small mirror, which is placed within a "mirror galvanometer," which is a small brass cylinder two or three inches in diameter, shaped like a spool or bobbin, composed of several hundred turns of small wire wound with silk to keep the metal from coming in contact. It is wound or coiled exactly like a bundle of new rope, a small hole being left in the middle about the size of a common wooden pencil. In the centre of this is suspended a very thin, delicate mirror about as large as a kernel of corn, with a correspondingly small magnet rigidly attached to the back of it. The whole weighs but a little more than a grain, and is suspended by a single fibre of silk, much smaller than a human hair and almost invisible. A narrow horizontal scale is placed within a darkened box two or three feet in front of the mirror, a narrow slit being cut in the centre of the scale to allow a ray of light to shine upon the mirror from a lamp placed behind said scale, the little mirror in turn reflecting the light back upon the scale. This spot of light upon the scale is the index by which all messages are read. The angle through which the ray moves is double that of the mirror itself, and is, therefore, really a magnified movement. Four or six feet in length, without weight, to the small observer there is nothing but a thin ray of light, darting to the right and left with irregular rapidity; but to the trained eye of the operator every flash is a complete intelligence. Thus the word "boy," already alluded to, would be read in this way: One flash to the right and three to the left is B. Three flashes to the right is O. One to the right, one to the left, and two more to the right is Y, and so on. Long and constant practice makes the operators wonderfully expert in their profession, and enables them to read from the mirror as readily and as accurately as from a newspaper.—Boston Herald.

INDIAN LADIES.

We hear so much of India just now that a sketch from "Golden Hours," of some native ladies and their dresses, may interest our readers. It seems all the belles are left at home, even though no men are allowed to gaze on their charms:—"The begums had begun arriving long before we were ready for them. They all came in close carriages, and as no gentleman could be permitted to have a look at them, those of our party were banished to Mrs. D.'s study for the time, and the begums were asked to go upstairs on the roof of the house till our preparations were complete. I had heard so much of these begums, that I felt extremely curious to see them, and was glad when everything was declared ready, and they were summoned down stairs. They very soon looked into the room. Some were very handsomely dressed, while others on the contrary, had nothing grand about them but their titles. The dress was peculiar, but not ungraceful. It consisted of trousers of silk or satin made very full and long (a couple of yards or more trailing on the ground), and gored besides, so that it looked not unlike a trained skirt. To avoid being tripped, and having their fine clothes trodden on, they looped it up in festoons thrown over the arm, yet so that it still touched the ground, not even leaving the feet exposed. Over their heads they wore the usual *chudidar*, or *thobani*; some of common calico, others of silk or satin richly embroidered with gold and silver thread. The most handsomely dressed of all were two sisters. Their veils or *chudidar* were so thickly covered with gold embroidery that they seemed to be woven of gold and silver thread, and were quite heavy and stiff. One of them—the elder one—let it fall from her head on to her neck, the better to display her jewels; I suspect. She had a splendid necklace on, and so many other ornaments,

necklace on, and so many other ornaments, adorned her breast and neck and arms, that she was dazzling to behold. She was very fair in complexion for a native of India, and had a self-satisfied and rather sensual look. Her sister was very different; she kept her gorgons, heavily veiled on her head, and seemed a modest, retiring woman, and a lady in her manners. She had a long, delicate, gentle-looking face, glowing with not a little prettiness. I was disappointed in not seeing a single beautiful or handsome woman among them all, and there were between sixty and seventy there. I saw a few, not more than two or three, who might have been called pretty, the rest were very ordinary-looking women. Someone told me afterwards that the beauties of a Mahomedan household are never allowed to cross the threshold of their homes, and this might be the reason we saw none. Some of these ladies had endeavored to beautify themselves in a strange way. They had powdered their foreheads and cheeks with what looked like gold dust prepared in some mysterious way so that it could not easily come off. I saw a few who had frizzed their front hair; and one old begum, to make up for the want of hair, had a thick rope of yellow and red silk attached to the back of her head, and she looked so ridiculous!

## THE NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

The *Atlas* is advised from Washington that the special report of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission, which was submitted to the President early in December, and which it was expected would be sent to Congress early in January, accompanied by a special message from the President, urging upon Congress to take immediate steps to inaugurate the scheme for this grand work, has been withheld by special request of General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of the United States Engineers, till the full and final report of the Commission is collected. This will probably be some two weeks hence, and it will be sent to Congress in place of the special report, and will be accompanied by a special message from the President expressing fully his views on the subject. The message will contain strong recommendations to Congress in favor of immediate action on the report. The report will embrace a complete review of all the routes surveyed under the auspices of the Navy Department, showing the advantages and disadvantages of each route, and will recommend the route through Nicaragua as the least objectionable.

## "PIGEON ENGLISH."

(Full Mail Budget.)

It is quite possible that before very long the about "You want one pease boat" which greets the ears of every visitor to Hongkong as the anchor drops into the still waters which lie at the base of Victoria peak will be no more heard. At last English merchants are beginning to be ashamed of making use of a jargon which would never have existed but for their strange unwillingness to acquire even a smattering of the language spoken by the people among whom they are destined to live. Grammar, dictionaries, and vocabularies in the local dialects are now beginning to find their way into houses into which they have never hitherto been admitted, and some masters and mistresses have set an example which it is to be hoped will be followed of communicating with their servants in Chinese, even though they speak it imperfectly, to the exclusion of the gibberish which up to this time has been their solitary means of intercommunication. On the other hand, a generation of Chinamen is growing up which has learned to speak English grammatically in the schools established at Hongkong and at the treaty ports. There is therefore some prospect that what between English-speaking Chinamen and Chinese-speaking Englishmen, that diseased growth yelp "Pigeon English" will soon cease to exist.

A certain amount of interest must always attach to any form of speech which has acquired even a temporary separate existence, and this at least "pigeon English" can plead for itself. It is too soon yet to pronounce a funeral oration over it, but as opposing forces proclaim that its days are numbered, and as very little is known in England of the rubbish which our countrymen are talking in China, it may not be out of place to glance briefly at its origin and characteristics.

To call it English, even when qualified by the word "pigeon" (i.e. "business"), is a misnomer. It is a mixture of English and Portuguese words tortured into Chinese idioms, and when it is added that only a very small percentage of these words are at all correctly pronounced, the outcome may be imagined. Only a few specimens of this lingo have found their way into English literature. The parodies on "Excelsior" and "My name is Norval," which begin, "That nighty time begin chop-chop" and "My name belongs Norval," are, with few exceptions, the only scraps we have on record. But these lines, absurd as they are, are improvements on "pigeon English" pure and simple. This is to be found only in the native vocabularies published for the benefit of compradores and servants entering the service of English masters. We may take one as a specimen of this class of literature. It is a little volume of some twelve or fifteen pages, and is entitled "A Vocabulary of Words in common use among the Red-haired people." Its outer cover is adorned with a full-length portrait of one of the Red-haired rascals dressed in the costume of the Georgian period, in breeches and stockings, and armed with stick and sword.

The author begins with the English plurals, and gets over "one" and "two" very creditably, but "to be" is his nearest approach to "three"—the letter "r" is an insuperable difficulty to a Chinaman—"six" is "to six" and "seven" is "to seven." "Ten" he pronounces, as though he had been tutored in the Emerald Isle, "tin." "Him" stands for "eleven," "till" for "twelve," "toon" for "twenty," "oon" for "thousand." In Chinese there is always inserted between the numeral and the substantive to which it applies a word which it is customary to call a classifier, since it points to the kind of object represented by the substantive. For example, instead of saying "two knives," a Chinaman would say "two to-be-held-in-the-hand knives," or, instead of "a table," he would say "one length table." These various classifiers the authors of pigeon English have melted down into one word, "piece." This writer therefore translates the Chinese equivalent of our indefinite article as "one pease," and a knife he would render by "one pease-na-to." The use in Chinese of the verb "to have," which is to be pronounced "hap," has been also introduced into the jargon. "His hap is a sword," and is replaced by an upper in-

the orthodox expression for "not at home," and a death is announced by "hap tal" (has died). In the same way "fashionable" becomes "hap fa-she" (fashion); "to be busy," "hap pi-goon," and "to be at leisure," "hap tin."

Expressions relating to sailors are, as would naturally be expected, of frequent occurrence in the vocabulary. "A young officer" is a "mit-ohi-man" (midshipman); "a second mate" is a "sik-kan mit," a sailor is a "say-le man," and "ready money" is "nip-to ka-she" (liberty cash). About military ranks less is known. "Shah-man" (soldier man) is the only equivalent of a military officer, and is held to include all ranks from the general downwards, the only other distinction recognized in this service being the "kan-a man," or "artillery man." It is descriptive of the state of foreign cities in China to find that "a wealthy man" is translated into a "ma-chin" (merchant). The relations of life bear strange and unusual guises in "pigeon English." A wife speaks of her husband as her "ha-sze man," and he of her as his "wa-to." A friend is a "fo-ha" here the *r* is again a puzzle; and an uncle is a "yung-ke."

To enable him to converse with his future English master the would-be servant should make himself acquainted with such "common phrases" as "ting-ke" (thank you), "how muk-che ka-she" (how much cash), "to aon sai" (to go out), "ko sit-to" (to go into the city), or "ko hom" (to return home); and he is given to understand that when his master says to him, "I ko she-lop," that he is going to sleep; or that if he receives the order "No-sze-pik-ke," he is not to speak. The Portuguese element in the jargon is noticeable in words such as "man-te-in" (mandarin), "pa-te-lo" (for padre, priest), and "sa-pe" (saber, to know).

The above specimens are sufficient to show the grotesque absurdity of "pigeon English." But its absurdity is not its worst feature. Its general use among foreigners at the ports has tended to create an impassable gulf between them and their Chinese neighbours. It has entirely prevented the one from gaining any intelligent information about the other. "Belong non-lo custom," or "Belong joss pigeon," is the sum-total of the explanation which the Chinese in foreign employ are able to give of any ancient Oriental rite or any strange local custom; and the same words are used that their masters have at their command to convey to an inquiring employer the meaning of any of our English usages. Thus it has been the means of stereotyping blunders and of perpetuating misunderstandings; and it does not say much for the enterprising intelligence of British merchants in China that they should have been content to accept this wretched jargon as their vernacular for more than a quarter of a century, without making an effort either to learn Chinese or to teach their servants English.

## Miscellaneous.

CAMP MEETING TALK.—"I hear der ear a rumblin', a rolin' from der land. I hear der steam a buzzin'. No second class on board der yer train. We's bound for Canby's land. Come, children, git aboard. Every body git right aboard dis yer train, while we hear der steam a buzzin' an' while we hear der ear a rumblin'. Come, children, git aboard."

LOOKING GLASSES.—Looking glasses are sometimes spoiled by sunshine. A mirror hung where the sun can shine on it takes a granulated appearance familiar to housekeepers, though they may not be acquainted with the cause of the change. In such a state the article is nearly worthless, the continuity of the surface is destroyed, and it will not reflect outlines with any approach to precision. Hence mirrors should be kept in the shade.

## ON KISSING.

"Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept."

The following are the opinions of the English Press on the subject of this text: If Rachel were a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about.—*Daily Telegraph*.

How do you know but she slapped his face for him.—*Ladies' Treasury*.

Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, and happiness. It might have been so in Jacob's case.—*Harvard's Science Gossip*.

The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her again.—*Nonconformist*.

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he had not kissed Rachel before, and he wept for the times he had lost.—*City Press*.

The word wept because the girl didn't kiss him.—*Full Mail Gossip*.

Jacob cried because Rachel threatened to tell her mamma.—*Sunday Gazette*.

He wept because there was only one Rachel to kiss.—*Clarendon News*.

A mistake—not his eye but his mouth that watered.—*The Advertiser*.

He thought it was fast colour, but wept to find the paint came off.—*Time Art Gazette*.

He remembered he was her uncle, and recollected what the Prayer Book says.—*Church Journal*.

He was a fool, and did not know what was good for him.—*Englishwoman's Review*.

He thought she might have a big brother.—*Sporting Chronicle*.

Because there was no time for another.—*Express*.

He was afraid Rachel might make a statement.—*Leeds Mercury*.

When he lifted his voice he found that it was heavy, and he could not get it so high as he expected.—*Musical Notes*.

COLOR OF THE RED SEA.—In a communication to the Bombay Geographical Society a writer confirms the opinion hitherto expressed by scientific observers that the color of the Red Sea is due to large portions of the deep waters are intensely blue, and the shall waters shades of green. Contrary to the usual belief, the water of this sea is not remarkably salt, the saline matter being only about 41 grains in 1,000. The evaporation is equal to eight feet an inch, while not more than one inch of rain or rain water is added in the same time, for although there are heavy rains on the shore, they are sucked up by the porosity of the sand. The result of such enormous evaporation is, according to this author, to produce a constant descent of heavy salt water to the bottom of the sea, and when this heavy fluid rises to the level of the Mocha barrier, it falls over in an outward current, and is replaced by an upper in-

flowing current—in this manner the whole of the water being changed once a year.

Vanity Fair, in a notice of Victor Hugo, says:—On Sundays there is always a dinner-party at the poet's lodgings in the Rue du Clony. It is an admirable dinner, and admirably served, and reminds one of the feasts of reason of a former time. Victor Hugo is then seen at his best—full of laughter, fun, and practical jokes. He disposes of vexed political questions in an epigram, and discusses a whole era of literature in some phrase which at once summarizes and characterizes it. It is the blue-ribbon of French authors to obtain admittance to these dinner parties; and they take place at any hour which may chance to turn up. The time, indeed, fixed is seven o'clock; but Victor Hugo goes out every afternoon for a ride on the top of an omnibus, deriving inspiration, as he says, from exercise without fatigue, and he does not return till he has composed the heads and arrangement of any subject he may have in mind. He is almost worshipped by those around him; he is a kind master, a generous and steady friend, the guide and counsellor of all who are oppressed—possibly, probably, the grandest figure of contemporary history; a master of brain-work, a writer whose thoughts come all from the heart. A few weeks ago he wrote a small pamphlet of not more than twenty pages, which saved the life of a condemned criminal. In England, he would have starved, or been thrust contemptuously aside from all the business of life. In France he has won all the honours which can be won by statesman, orator, dramatist, and poet, and will probably be among the very first of the new senators elected by universal suffrage.

SHIPS' CHRONOMETERS.—A very important suggestion has just emanated from Bombay. During the inquiry into the loss of the *Minameth* on the Laccadive Islands, it came out that only one chronometer had been placed on board the vessel. As this was defective, the captain must have sailed almost entirely by dead reckoning, a system certain to result in huge error if pursued throughout a long voyage. Were this an exceptional instance, little more remark would be called for, except that the owners of the *Minameth* must have more regard for their pennies than their pounds. Unfortunately there are substantial grounds for suspecting that a large number of merchant ships put to sea in very much the same state. It is rare, certainly, to find an East Indian ship with only one chronometer, few skippers caring to run the terrible risk involved in trusting to a single instrument. But in numerous cases the chronometers placed on board are not absolutely trustworthy, owing chiefly to their being used voyage after voyage without cleaning or fresh adjustment. This is so well known that commanders purchase chronometers of their own, which they cause to be overhauled and placed in proper order before going to sea. By such means they are enabled to check the errors of the instruments provided by owners, which otherwise would, in only too many cases, lead to almost certain shipwreck. Owing, however, to the high price of good chronometers; captains in the receipt of small salaries given in cheaply-sold vessels cannot afford to supply themselves. Something should certainly be done with the view of compelling shipowners to provide such instruments as are required to insure, as far as possible, the safe navigation of their ships. To them the original cost of a good set of chronometers would be but trifling, while the expense of overhauling them before each voyage would not materially affect profits.

The Melbourne Correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—

The Medical Society of Victoria held its annual meeting last week, and the retiring president, in the address usually delivered on such occasions, touched upon several topics of general interest. The controversial question of the cure of snake-bite by intravenous injection of ammonia was one of these. The society took up the question in earnest some months ago, and voted money towards a series of experiments on the alleged remedy as suggested by Professor Halford. These experiments are still going on. "In the meantime," said the president, "in spite of the unfavourable conclusions arrived at by the Indian Snake Commission, hardly a week passes in which we do not notice that the method is gaining increased attention, and is being tried at home and abroad with the most satisfactory results."

With regard to the medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, which has been the subject of laborious research here, it was remarked that from the large amount of interest which it had attracted in many countries, there seemed every probability that before many years had passed there would be a large number of blue gums in Algeria and the south of France than in their original home. On this subject I cannot help referring to a fact which struck me exactly a week or two ago. In walking down the largest street in Ballarat East, which is not only elevated but has a double row of blue gums on each side of the street, now nearly twenty years old, the thought struck me that if the now popular theory of the medicinal properties of the blue gum were correct there could be no scarlet fever in that locality, but it occurred to me shortly afterwards, and was confirmed by some of the residents, that the town had been tolerably free from the prevalent fever, except in 1 at locality. The cases which have occurred in Ballarat have been chiefly in the Orphan Asylum, which faces a road with double rows of blue gums on each side, and has besides a plantation of blue gums all round its own grounds. The medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus may be, and it is to be hoped are, all that our medicals describe them, but it is evident that they did not prevent the outbreak of fever in this case, although they may have greatly mitigated its violence, for I believe there have been no fatal cases in that asylum.

BREKLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking "Norton's Camomile Pills." I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.

—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) [Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.]

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail, prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

Letters.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18; 4 oz. Zanibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Fr.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Fr.), Zanibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

Marseilles (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 14

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 2 4 8

S. Francisco (U.S.) 24 4 2 4 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 6 12

via Brindisi 24 6 4 8 14

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters; and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Nolley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continents, &c., of Europe.

(Br.) via Brindisi (Fr.) via Trieste (Fr.) via Marseilles.

Austria, 18 22 18 4 oz.

Belgium, 18 22 18 4 oz.

Germany, 18 22 18 4 oz.

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Island, 18 24 18 4 oz.

Roumania, 18 24 18 4 oz.

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Norway, 18 26 18 4 oz.

Sweden, 18 26 18 4 oz.

Russia, 18 26 18 4 oz.

REGISTRATION To all the above 12 12 D.P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Algeria, (1 oz.)	14	12	2	6	6
Italy, (1 oz.)	14	12	2	6	6
Spain, (1 oz.)	14	12	2	6	6
Via Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton, (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Portugal, (1 oz.)	24	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Via Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton, (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	C.S.
Turkey, (1 oz.)	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office, (1 oz.)	22	12	4	16	16
Greece (1 oz.), (1 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	8	4	8	8
Malta, (1 oz.)	8	8	2	8	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet.

(Letters 1 oz.)

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Italy, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Spain, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Portugal, 18 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Turkey, 20 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Greece, 12 None C.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 24 8 4 8

Malta, 8 8 2 8

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except

St. Helena and Ascension), North,

Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde

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Letters, 18 10

Registration, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and

Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Is-

land, Prince Edward's Island, New Brun-

swick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 18 10

Registration, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa

Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town,

Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico,

Monte Video, New Granada, Panama,

Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay,

and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 46

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Any publication fulfilling the conditions

hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly

or in great part of political or other news,

or of articles relating thereto, or to other

current topics, with or without advertise-

ments.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at

intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page,

and the whole or part of the title and the

date of publication at the top of every

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of

engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra-

tive of articles in the newspaper. The

supplement must in every case be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more news-

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate

of postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet

of newspapers posted either unpaid or

insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid

or insufficiently paid book packet of the

same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an

adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through

the post a second time for the original

postage. For each transmission a fresh

postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either

without a cover (in which case it must not

be fastened, whether by means of gum,

drawings, prints, or map, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade-mark or number, and the price of the articles. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, hair or thread silk, woolen, or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adams of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz: France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any place not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 16 Cents per 1/2 oz.

Peru, Chili, &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets, which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive letters by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Gallie.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED—LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review Department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)*.

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of the *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the first number of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention to which has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Boreio, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstinate in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *e*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>						
Arratoon Apoor	Brit. str.	1392	Mar. 8	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'apore and Calcutta	
Asia	Dan. str.	880	Mar. 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.	S'apore and Penang	
Ben-Ledi	Brit. str.	999	Mar. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Bombay	Brit. str.	1327	Mar. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Australia	
Brisbane	Brit. str.	1700	Mar. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	San Francisco	
Crocus	Brit. str.	1300	Mar. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Amoy	
Emerald	Brit. str.	308	Mar. 10	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Shanghai	On Slip
Fyen	Dan. str.	908	Mar. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Y'ham & S. F. Coiso	
Glencarn	Brit. str.	881	Mar. 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Coast Ports	
Great Republic	Amer. str.	491	Mar. 11	Douglas LaPraik & Co.		
Kwangtung	Brit. str.	1413	Mar. 11	Gilman & Co.		
Macgregor	Brit. str.	1146	Mar. 8	H. Kim		
Montgomeryshire	Brit. str.	761	Mar. 11	Siemens & Co.		
Ningpo	Brit. str.	778	Mar. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Norden	Dan. str.	778	Mar. 24	Kwok Acheong		Put back
Norma	Brit. str.	608	Feb. 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pavutuxet	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Landstein & Co.		
Pardo	Brit. str.	763	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.		
Penguin	Brit. str.	1172	Mar. 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Quang	Brit. str.	1784	Mar. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Quang	Dan. str.	1677	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Thiungalla	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Venice	Brit. str.	265	Mar. 9	Landstein & Co.		
Yashu	Brit. str.	569	Mar. 9	Douglas LaPraik & Co.		
Yesso	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		Lpk's Wharf
Yotung	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>						
Albatros	Ger. bk.	377	Feb. 16	Melchers & Co.		
Annie Gray	Brit. bk.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.		
August	Ger. bk.	274	Mar. 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
August Friedrich	Ger. bk.	420	Feb. 10	Siemens & Co.		
Boreal	Foh. bk.	678	Jan. 25	Landstein & Co.		
Brema	Ger. bk.	380	Feb. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Bua Cacao	Siam. bk.	340	Mar. 7	Chinese		
Carricks	Brit. bk.	616	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Centaur	Ger. bk.	468	Jan. 12	Russell & Co.		
Charité	Foh. bk.	255	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.		
Charter Oak	Amer. bk.	863	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Chateaubriand	Foh. bk.	884	Mar. 10	Carlowitz & Co.		
Christina A. P.	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Colombo	Brit. bk.	854	Feb. 8	Cap. Sands		
Dora	Span. bk.	520	Mar. 9	H. Kier		
Edmond Grasser	Foh. bk.	800	Mar. 22	Landstein & Co.		
Emma	Ger. bk.	340	Feb. 22	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Esmeralda	Ger. bk.	788	Feb. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Fanny	Foh. bk.	1188	Mar. 28	Landstein & Co.		
Ferdinand	Ger. bk.	418	Feb. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Formosa	Ger. bk.	282	Mar. 6	Melchers & Co.		
Forward	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.		
Garibaldi	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.		
Garman	Amer. bk.	670	Feb. 27	Rozario & Co.		
Hermann	Ger. bk.	848	Feb. 27	Melchers & Co.		
Humboldt	Ger. bk.	830	Feb. 27	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Isle of the South	Brit. bk.	883	Feb. 14	P. M. S. S. Co.		
James Wilson	Brit. bk.	821	Feb. 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
James Vaincombe	Brit. bk.	638	Feb. 4	EBell & Co.		
Lathley Rich	Amer. bk.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Lord Macduff	Brit. bk.	527	Jan. 20	Borneo Company		
Marion	Amer. sch.	366	Mar. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Nicoline	Ger. bk.	320	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Northampton	Brit. bk.	1161	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Portia	Brit. bk.	400	Mar. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rookwood	Brit. bk.	636	Mar. 10	Massageries Maritimes		
Samuel G. Reed	Amer. bk.	660	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sarah Nicholson	Brit. bk.	933	Jan. 21	Melchers & Co.		
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit. bk.	815	Feb. 21	Melchers & Co.		
Spirit of the Age	Brit. bk.	347	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer. bk.	1073	May 16	Frazar & Co.		
Sydenham	Brit. bk.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Taunton	Brit. bk.	668	Feb. 14	Siemens & Co.		
Union	Span. bk.	162	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.		
Victory	Brit. bk.	255	Feb. 20	Landstein & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Capitan		
Wodan	Ger. bk.	439	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>						
Haze	Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Nautilus	Blockey	Brit. bk.	232	Mar. 4	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk.	302	Mar. 3	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Andacious	doek	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	8750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	4	120	Mar. 6	Boyle
Egoria	7 h	British	steam sloop	727	4	120	Feb. 23	W. F. Oastle
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	462	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 c	British	gun vessel	620	.....	.....	.....	C. E. Buokle
Lily	6 c	British	gunboat	620	.....	.....	Feb. 29	B. E. Cochrane
Ling Feng	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cooker
Mecanee	6 h	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	285	4	60	.....	R. H. Paul
Thistle	6 c	British	gun vessel	454	.....	.....	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3637	2	.....	.....	Commodore Farish
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Feb. 18	H. C. D. Ryder
Vladnick	6 c	Russian	corvette	1069	.....	.....	.....	Novosilsky

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Ichang	700	Marlin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1820	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Saada	50	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
White Cloud	250	Benning, T.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Yotal	180	.....	Kwok Acheong

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chun Sheng	.....	British steamer	for Shanghai
Lulu	.....	German barque	for Hongkong
Pailoa	.....	German barque	for Hongkong
Peter	.....	German barque	for Hongkong
*Yano	.....	German barque	for Hongkong

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Mar. 8, 1876.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Aden	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Appin	.....	British	British
Batall	.....	Russian	Russian
Fire Queen	.....	American	American
Fuyiyama	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Fuyet	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Honan	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Howsang	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Hupoh	.....	Chinese	Chinese
Lombardy	.....	British	British
Lord of the Isles	.....	British	British
Naraya Maru	.....	Japanese	Japanese
*Annap	.....	British	British

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Adela	.....	British	British
Albert Victor	.....	British	British
Alma	.....	British	British
Almatia	.....	British	British
Benjamin Aymer	.....	British	British
Bonita	.....	British	British
Conder	.....	British	British
Elliot	.....	British	British
Elliot	.....	British	British
Freestader	.....	British	British
Geslena	.....	British	British
Geslena	.....	British	British
Geslena	.....	British	British
Janet	.....	British	British

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godell
Chien-to	431	7	.....	Geo. Robertson
Chien-jui	28	1	.....	Wade
Chun-hai	230	6	.....	C. F. Demée
Peng-chai-hai	200	7	.....	Palmer
San-chai	150	5	.....	Scott
Tehing-tsing	180	4	.....	O. De Langusville
Tien-po	160	6	.....	Lam Man Wo
Wing Po	600	3	150	.....

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 11, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

PAID.

Highest Lowest Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	400	300
" Fenchow, "	160	150
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	120
" Corned, "	120	100
" Roast, "	140	120
" Soup, "	80	70
" Steak, "	140	120
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50	40
" Tongue, fresh, each	250	200
" " corned, "	400	350
" Heart, "	150	110
" Feet, "	60	50
" Kidneys, "	60	50
" Tail, "	120	110
" Liver, catty	90	70
" Tripe (undressed), catty	40	30
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	450
Hams, American, lb.	350	—
" Chinese, "	200	180
" English, "	400	360
Mutton Chop, "	220	200
" Leg, "	220	200
" Shoulder, "	160	150
" Liver, "	130	120
Pigs' Chitlings, catty	60	50
" Feet, "	120	110
" Fry, "	110	100
" Head, "	110	100
" Heart, each	70	60
" Kidneys, "	70	60
" Liver, lb.	120	110
Pork, Chop, catty	160	150
" Corned, "	160	140
" Leg, "	160	150
" Fat or Lard, "	120	110
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	400	360
" Heart, each	60	50
" Kidneys, "	80	70
Smoking Pigs, catty	1500	1200
Veal, catty	130	120

## Fowl.

Oapons, catty	200	180
Ducks, catty	120	110
" Dried, each	220	200
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—
" Duck, "	100	—
" Salt, "	100	—
Fowls, catty	170	160